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advice, so that they left his presence men and statesmen" (p. 205). In 1896, after the horrible Armenian massacres, organized by the Sultan Abdul Hamid, it was Germany who, "anxious for concessions in Asia Minor, constituted herself his protectress" (p. 431).

The Berlin treaty, so often and so cynically broken; the kidnapping and retirement of Alexander of Bulgaria; the atrocious murder of Alexander of Servia and his wife; the rise of the Young Turks; the revolution of 1908, accompanied by the general love-feast among followers of warring religions, which is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of history, modern or ancient; the vicissitudes of the new Parliament; the counter-revolution, which resulted in the exile of Abdul Hamid; the Balkan War—these almost "current events" are touched upon with a liveliness of style, remarkable in a volume of only 500 pages, crowded with detail from cover to cover.

FREDERICK JONES BLISS.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Indian Slavery in Colonial Times within the Present Limits of the United States. By ALMON WHEELER LAUBER, Ph.D. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, vol. LIV., no. 3.] (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1913. Pp. 352.)

THE very thoroughness with which the researches for this monograph were made, and the minuteness and literary skill with which the facts thus obtained have been marshalled in its pages, tend to create a somewhat exaggerated impression of the extent of Indian slavery in the colonies. The cumulative effect of gathering up in a single volume practically every instance of such slavery recorded during a period of 190 years, is to give an importance to Indian servitude which, from an economic point of view at least, it did not, at any one time, really possess, even in those years when most prevalent.

There were two influences which strongly discouraged the enslavement of Indians. First, their intractable disposition. The women and children were more governable than the men, but even the boys were found to be difficult to manage. As for the men, having been wanderers and hunters all their lives, they were not only hard to control and direct to advantage, but also to retain, since all the colonies possessed wide areas of woodland which afforded Indian runaways ample cover for escape to the frontiers. The vast majority of so-called Indian slaves were really prisoners of war, who could not be safely released, and whom it would have been inhuman to kill. From South Carolina to Massachusetts, the common desire was to export these prisoners as resentful in temper and unfitted for the work required in house and field.

A second hostile influence was the steady increase in the number of negro slaves brought into the colonies after the middle of the seventeenth

century. These slaves were superior to the Indian for agricultural and domestic service. They were more obedient, more easily taught, and showed greater power of endurance under the hot summer sun. There was no call of the wild to allure them through the thick woods to the frontier and to liberty. They were faithful, cheerful, and submissive to their fate. As the facilities for obtaining them were enlarged, the demand for the Indian slave further declined.

As no accurate reports of population in colonial times have survived, it is now impossible to fix the number of Indian and negro slaves respectively during that period. There is, however, no reason to think that the number of Indian slaves, in any one year, ever reached a considerable figure, unless a war had recently been fought. They were always most numerous in Massachusetts and South Carolina. In 1708, there were in the latter colony fourteen hundred Indian slaves, mostly women and children, but this large number was due to recent captures in invasions of French, Spanish, and Indian territory. It is stated that fifteen years later the number of such slaves to be found in the same colony was "very few". Indian slaves seem to have been unknown in Georgia; and in Virginia and Maryland, owing to the presence of negro slaves and white indentured servants, they never formed an element of any importance whatever in the community. Indeed, Virginia, before the end of the seventeenth century, had, by statute, prohibited the enslavement of any individual of that race. In 1720, there were two thousand slaves in Massachusetts, of whom only a "few" are reported to have been Indians. In 1790, in the same state, there were said to be two thousand Indian-negro half-breeds in a body of six thousand free colored (not two hundred in a body of six thousand slaves, as Mr. Lauber says, p. 110). From 1636 to 1704, there is no reference in the statutes of Rhode Island to Indian slaves. In that colony, Indian slavery seems to have been confined to a few localities. In Connecticut, it resulted apparently entirely from occasional wars with the several tribes. In 1680, there were only thirty such slaves in that colony. The number of Indian slaves in the Middle Colonies was always conspicuously small; while in New York, it never became a general custom to reduce persons of that race to bondage. It is thus seen that, while Indian slavery in colonial times prevailed sufficiently to justify the writing of the searching and scholarly monograph under review, it did not prevail to a degree to make any real impression on the social and economic character of the community in that age.

PHILIP ALEXANDER BRUCE.

Journal of Jasper Danckaerts, 1679-1680. Edited by BARTLETT BURLEIGH JAMES, B.D., Ph.D., and J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph.D., LL.D. [Original Narratives of Early American History.] (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1913. Pp. xxxi, 313; two maps and one view in facsimile.)

THE original Dutch manuscript of this journal was acquired by Henry C. Murphy, in 1864, from Frederik Muller, the Amsterdam book-